FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT VIDELA DEFENDS ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY120125 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] President Jorge Videla repeated his endorsement of the economy measures announced last month by Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz saying "they constitute another link" in the "logical sequence" of the process and "they are the one way to correcting distortions and advancing a greater real freedom."

In an interview published in yesterday's LA NACION, Videla concentrated on agrarian themes, but he also spoke on other aspects of the government's economic policy including exports.

The president referred to the importance of recently signed trade agreements with the Soviet Union, saying "the unusual size" of the Russian purchases guaranteed the placement of "our surplus." He indicated that with the opening of the Japanese and Chinese markets for Argentine agriculture, the government could make up for exports lost in other areas.

Videla attacked the protectionist economic policies of other countries for hindering Argentine exports. "Sooner or later those who apply (protectionist measures) will be forced to abandon them or decrease their unfair harshness because of the upward swing in prices of already high production costs which these policies have supported until now," he advised.

Speaking on agriculture and cattle raising, the president said the "expansion of the agriculture frontier" is a "necessary priority whose satisfaction will be permanently attended to by the government." He stressed the importance of populating and putting into production vast stretches of unused land.

The president will go to Mar del Plata tomorrow to preside over the inauguration of the 27th world conference of the international education council on teaching, it was officially announced yesterday. The four day conference will be attended by delegates from 70 countries.

GRAFFIGNA DISCOUNTS CHANGES UNDER NEXT PRESIDENT

PY120123 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] (NA)--Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Omar Graffigna said yesterday that those who are expecting a "change of system with the change of president (to take place in March 1981) are mistaken."

Graffigna spoke during the ceremonies held in this city in commemoration of the force's 68th anniversary, and during his speech he also said that the air force backed both the government's economic and international trade policies, saying that the arrangements made in those fields did not imply "political alliances."

He also said that we "are still suffering the consequences of the furious reaction that was generated by international communism, which is strategically distributed over what is known as the free world, over the defeat we inflicted on them when we threw them out of this land, which they had nearly conquered."

Referring to the "antiArgentine campaign" Graffigna said that in some places it is starting to give way, but "we are asking for nobody's pardon for crimes we have not committed, and we will not be naive enough to lower our guard in order to earn us the good will of our enemies. "Especially," he added, "now that we have the reflection of our own mishaps in other countries which are being destroyed by revolutionary attacks under the disguise of 'democratic demands'."

Speaking about the change of president, Graffigna said that "there would be a change if there were no change at all, because that would imply a rupture with the imperosnal character of the process, in so far as the regulations of the process have been established in order to avoid the temptations usually generated by the exercise of power, and due to which many of the government's best intentions are destroyed."

Graffigna also mentioned the armed forces' total backing of a "republican, federal and representative form of government, the essence of which was destroyed by a cult to its formal procedures, and reduced to an idolatry of the masses as the supreme criteria of truth."

"We are looking forward to a modern democracy, efficient, solid and stable. Not to a defenseless democracy neutral both for friends and enemies, that is unaware of the perils that threaten it." He added that democracy should have "the necessary guarantees so as to avoid that the germs of autodestruction are born within it."

Speaking about the economic policy, Graffigna mentioned the objectives that had been layed out at the start of the process. "To stimulate production; control and reduce the budget deficit; promote investments; revert the statist policy; make the state-owned companies and services efficient; a realistic agrarian policy; activate public works according to possibilities; establish an adequate marketing plan; promote more exports of traditional products; progressively deaccelerate the inflation rate, maintaining the economic activity and a tax reorganization."

These objectives are not easy to achieve, said Graffigna, but he also added that they will be the main objectives of the future government. "We want a solution, not a way out. We have said this many times," said Graffigna. "That is why this process will continue as long as it must. This is not due to arrogance or fancy, but due to the need of attaining these objectives first and consolidating them accordingly afterwards."

Further on, Graffigna said that Argentina is one of the few countries in the world that can live in peace and harmony, "free of the fear and anguish the people lived in during a very near past." Graffigna also defended the education policy, and said that "the terrorist movement took its highest toll in the Argentine youth, who were the victims of the ideological penetration which poisoned their souls, separating them from their homes, their country and God."

"A rebirth of subversion will not be possible without the aid of youth, where Marxism recruits its allies. That is why we must protect it from (the Marxists') evil influence," said Graffigna.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL--Rio de Janeiro--Argentina and Brazil have established a binational iron and steel commission that will promote the exchange of technological data and experts in this sector. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Aug 80 PY]

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--Buenos Aires, 31 Jul (NA)--The Argentine Government has agreed to the appointment of Emilio Calderon Puig as Mexican ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 1 Aug 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT RELEASES IMPRISONED U.S. REPORTER

PY130004 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 12 Aug (TELAM)--U.S. reporter Mary Helen Spooner was set free today after the editors of THE ECONOMIST and THE FINANCIAL TIMES of London, (J.D.F. Jones) and (Robert Harvey), respectively, read a note apologizing to the Bolivian Government at a press conference.

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA SPEAKS TO COLORADOS REGIMENT

PY120359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 11 Aug (AFP)--In a speech delivered today to the Bolivian Colorados Regiment, President Luis Garcia Meza said that no one can impose on Bolivia the kind of regime that the foreigners want.

Following his plans to visit all the garrisons throughout the country, General Garcia Meza today visited the Colorados Regiment, which had an outstanding record in the Pacific war that was fought in 1879 by Peru and Bolivia against Chile.

In his speech, General Garcia Meza said what he has said on previous occasions: that there is no caste system in the Bolivian Army, since it is an expression of the people and that, therefore, there is nothing that can separate the army from the people.

He added that it is the Bolivian people--who were disappointed by a congress that did not issue a single law and that was unable to stop smuggling and business deals--who will be able to forge a true Bolivian democracy.

Lt Col Oscar Angulo Torne preceded Garcia Meza. In his speech Angulo noted that a manual written by the Americans stated that there are subversive trends that are trying to take over Bolivia either through guerrilla activity, as happened in 1967, or through legal means, "like what was going to happen after the 29 June elections," he said. Colonel Angulo said that he believes that President Jimmy Carter and U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman were helping promote chaos and anarchy and the division of the armed forces in Bolivia.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS USSR AID WELCOME

PY122331 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Aug 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Montevideo--Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto has said that any aid from the Soviet Union "will be well received" by the new military government in his country. In an interview with the newspaper EL DIA of Montevideo, Cerruto stated that "we are interested in any support, regardless of where it comes from." According to the minister, the Soviet Union "is undoubtedly a very large and hegemonic country, but if it offers some help, it will be well received." The remarks made by Cerruto, who is one of the greatest critics of the United States, have been interpreted as an attempt by the Bolivian military government to break the international ostracism being imposed on it. So far, 27 days after the coup, only 10 countries have recognized the new regime in La Paz.

According to some observers, Moscow could take advantage of the U.S. withdrawal from Bolivia to expand its influence, notwithstanding the anticommunist nature of the new military regime. The Argentine newspaper CONVICCION has even speculated on the possibility that Moscow may ask the cooperation of Argentina to establish some kind of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CHARGES

PY122236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 12 Aug (AFP)--A violent conflict between the government of General Garcia Meza and Thomas Hammaberg, secretary general of the humanitarian organization Amnesty International, broke out today regarding the implementation of human rights in Bolivia.

The conflict began with a note sent from London by Hammaberg to President Luis Garcia Meza in which he asked the president for the protection of all persons against torture and cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment. Hammaberg stated that the human rights situation in Bolivia needs urgent clarification and that for this reason he was asking the government to immediately publish the names of those who have been imprisoned and those who have died.

Hammaberg's note also requests that the International Red Cross committee be allowed to immediately visit the centers of detention and that the bodies be turned over to their families. Amnesty International mentioned the severe brutality against the detainees and the use of ambulances of the National Social Security Fund (CNSS) for repressive purposes and nonhumanitarian military missions.

Finally, it regrets the deaths of women and children caused by the bombardment of a local radio station and expresses fear that the presence of the army in certain areas may provoke subsequent bloodshed.

The answer of the military regime, signed by Minister Secretary of Press and Information Fernando Palacios, began by stating that Amnesty International usually accuses the anti-Marxist governments of being inhumane, and he called the members of that organization inquisitors.

The official answer also termed the accusations of summary executions, arbitrary arrests and tortures which have been made against the military government as being audacious falsehoods and added that the Republic of Bolivia cannot be an object of anonymous and irrespondible denunciations.

The lack of a real basis for the accusations made by Amnesty International makes it impossible to provide a serious answer to the incredible request to turn over the bodies of women and children killed by nonexistent bombardments, the official answer added.

The only alternative now is to reject the unacceptable attempt to command our armed forces from abroad contained in the request for the withdrawal of the army from certain areas of the national territory.

In another passage of his answer, Minister Palacios stated that in Bolivia there are no political prisoners, but only persons who have been detained for crimes provided for in the current laws.

In conclusion, the official answer asks Amnesty International to give priority concern to the genocide of millions of innocent victims of Red imperialism in Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Afghanistan.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES LIST OF DETAINEES

PY121900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 12 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Interior Ministry released here today a list of five detainees in Potosi Department, the most important mining district of the country. The Interior Ministry released yesterday another list of 14 detainees held in Tarija Department (border with Argentina).

Since the lists of detainees in Potosi and Tarija do not include prominent political and labor leaders, it is believed that these were transferred to detention places in the city of La Paz and that the appropriate list will be made public later.

PEASANT GROUP PLEDGES SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENT

PY121727 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpts] During a simple but significant ceremony held in the government palace's central hall, President Luis Garcia Meza was declared leader of the La Paz Department peasant class by representatives of the 18 provinces of the department. During the ceremony, about 100 peasants announced to the president their determined support of the armed forces government and praised the action of the military that is undertaking the task of national reconstruction.

When the president expressed his thanks for this demonstration of solidarity, he said that the armed forces government had been concerned about the fact that, so far, only the peasants of the Cochabamba Valley had announced their support for the nationalist cause. He added, however, that: Thanks to your presence we have now learned that the peasants of the Altiplano, aware of their true role in the defense of the high interests of the fatherland, have also spoken in favor of true nationalism.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] It is with great satisfaction that I receive our peasant brothers from the Altiplano here in the palace, because the government was very much concerned about finding that only the peasant brothers from the Cochabamba Valley were supporting the armed forces in this new (?development) which involves all Bolivians.

Peasant brothers, we ask you to have faith in the armed forces. We will constantly be visiting you. Wel also ask you, who are the leaders of the 17 [as heard] provinces, to ask for the unity of the peasant brothers of all the Altiplano. [applause] Some sectors still believe in the extremists. You should carry with you these simple words from your brotner the president who, like you, is a peasant from the Altiplano, in order that those sectors will really cooperate with you in the hard work in the fields which should be done for the benefit of all your brothers in the cities.

Now that there are certain blockades by those people who do not understand the process in which Bolivia is engaged, we Bolivians have to make an effort to progress and show all the world that Bolivia is a free, sovereign and independent country. [applause and cheers: "Long live nationalist Bolivia"]

Only you, peasant brothers, who make up the majority of the nation should search your minds and decide if you should value most your soil and communities or those who wish to implant extremish here. You should talk to each other and decide if you are going to produce more and work more for the benefit of the Bolivian nation, or if you should stop working and cooperate with the attempts at disruption of those people who have come from abroad to impose foreign doctrines on us. It is you who have to [word indistinct] this government. You have to make suggestions and show us if the Bolivians will work for Bolivia or sell out to extremism. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

NORMAL SITUATION REPORTED FROM HUANUNI MINERS

PY121347 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] After the signing of an agreement among workers, government officials and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL), mining activities and other work is proceeding normally at Huanuni.

The workers of the Huanuni mining enterprise have promised to work with a spirit of patriotism in order to continue being the most productive mining center of the country.

During the first work week, activities have been carried out normally and with responsibility, and it is therefore expected that production will reach established levels at Huanuni during the coming months.

It has been reported that no officials have been appointed for that mining district. Maj Abel Elias, prefect of Oruro Department, stated during a visit to Huanuni that the town will soon have responsible officials who are familiar with the problems of the region.

ILO ASKS TO INVESTIGATE TREATMENT OF WORKERS

PY122200 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva--The new Bolivian Government has been urgently requested to receive a high-ranking delegation of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which would examine the violation of workers' rights.

ARGENTINE NAVY PERSONNEL CONSPICUOUS IN LA PAZ

PY121740 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Aug 80 p 15

[By special correspondent Pepe Fajardo]

[Excerpts] La Paz--"Mother, why are there so many sailors here if we do not have ships?" Luisito, 11, son of a friend who lives on Aspiazu Street--a few yards from the Argentine Embassy--thus expressed his surprise at seeing so many men dressed in navy uniforms entering and leaving the building nearby.

Luisito would have been even more surpised had he lived in Cochabamba where the Argentine maintain a strange and large naval mission whose members are frequently present in the special troops training center and in the headquarters of the 7th Army Division.

There is quite solid evidence of Argentine assistance to Bolivia, as well as Chilean assistance, not only through Chile's support for Bolivia in the OAS, but also through the presence of a specialist sent by Pinochet to occupy a key post in the Bolivian Interior Ministry.

According to the coupists, an "undetermined number" of foreign specialists in terrorism were discovered. They were involved in a plan "to undermine the government's prestige and cause its collapse through popular dissatisfaction with the government." But this was what the coupists did by means of a broad operation along with headquarters at the Miraflores barracks and promoted, directed and bankrolled through the building on 497 Aspiazu, where the Argentine Embassy is located.

The Argentine advisers sent to Bolivia mostly belong to one of the most important and fearsome centers of repression: the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA), [Escuela Mechanica de La Armada] which participates in operations through task groups.

Garcia Meza's coup d'etat was being menticulously prepared with full support from Argentine military men who were behind the rightwing terrorist campaign through which they were planning to justify the coup. The main idea was to create chaos during Siles Zuazo's administration but the impatience of a colonel of the Trinidad garrison forced them to move fast. A young English girl, Korm Southerland, abducted, held under arrest for several days and finally released thanks to the intervention of the English ambassador, reported that she had been interrogated by Argentine agents during her stay at Miraflores headquarters. Other reports have confirmed that the sailors were in fact torturers.

COLOMBIA 'IMPLICITLY RECOGNIZES' GOVERNMENT

PY130156 Paris AFP in Spanish 0105 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today from a Bolivian source that the Colombian Government today recognized the Bolivian military regime, revealing at the same time that relations between the two countries will continue normally.

This implicit recognition was extended to Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca by his Colombian counterpart, Diego Uribe Vargas. Both ministers attended in Montevideo the conference to create the Latin American Integration Association.

GOVERNMENT RADIO COUNTERS 'RUMOR' CAMPAIGN

PY121418 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Station editorial]

[Text] The recourse to rumors is a well-known tactic. It consists of psychologically using the subconscious feelings of the population to create a certain reaction. It is usually a manipulation of a political nature, aimed at causing uncertainty, fear or resentment. In this way social disturbances can be caused or situations and circumstances can be brought about in which the population can easily be incited to violence.

Those who had already felt themselves to be masters of Bolivia and who are now finding instead that Bolivia belongs to the Bolivians, are reacting by spreading rumors. It seems--and this should be especially pointed out--that this is the only means of struggle they have. It also seems that they have understood that the Bolivian people in general are showing a firm will to establish a society of work and social peace, because they have not joined the hunger strike, not paralyzed the economic and social life of the country and not reacted against and violently confronted the national reconstruction government. They have therefore dedicated themselves to creating conditions for disturbing the social peace of the nation.

There are the following rumors: Some of them assert that there are several Bolivian governments in exile and other clandestine governments in the country; that there is resistance in certain regions; that there are bloody clashes in La Paz every day with artillery duels; that the university students every day surge into the streets with stones and are then massacred in the Paseo del Prado and so on and so forth.

A rumor has an impact for some time, but, like every careless lie, its untruthfulness is soon discovered. Thus, when the ordinary Bolivian hears that students are massacred every day in the Paseo del Prado and he is peacefully strolling through the streets of La Paz during those same days and finds everything normal, it becomes perfectly clear to him that there are no artillery duels in La Paz. He also finds out that there are no governments in exile, recognized by all the world, and he calmly returns home with the conviction that this process is functioning and has clear and specific aims and goals supported by the Bolivian people who cooperate by offering their contribution to normality and social peace.

We should draw a conclusion: Rumors are only rumors, created by self-seeking people. Rumors are subjective imaginations which do not change the Bolivian reality.

FINANCE MINISTER ASSESSES COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

PY111923 Paris AFP in Spanish 0558 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 8 Aug (AFP)--Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas asserted here today that Brazil's foreign debt amounts to $51.2 billion. The minister made this remark during a talk with foreign press correspondents in Brazil and he added that the gold and foreign exchange reserves of his country, which amounted to $9.7 billion in December 1979, currently amount to $7 billion.

After asserting that Brazil in experiencing one of the most difficult stages in its struggle against inflation, which amounted to 52.3 percent during the first 7 months of this year, the minister said that during August the inflation rate will still be high, but as of September it will begin to decline, and in 1981 it could be between 50 and 60 percent. He indicated that his country cannot take drastic measures in the struggle against inflation because they would cause serious social problems stemming from the unemployment that would affect various sectors of the national economy.

Galveas recalled that a country like Brazil, which has to incorporate 1.5 million people into the work market, cannot adopt the drastic measures that have been implemented by the industrialized nations to fight inflation. He indicated that the increase in the price of oil is one of the causes of the growth of the inflation rate in Brazil, which is obliged to import 85 percent of the crude it consumes every year.

According to the predictions of the Brazilian petroleum corporation, Brazil must spend approximately $10.5 billion this year on the purchase of oil, an amount that is approximately 50 percent of Brazil's total imports this year. The minister indicated that the increases in the price of oil in 1980 has increased by approximately $1 billion the estimated expenditure for the import of crude during this fiscal year.

He added that one of the causes of the deficit in Brazil's balance of payments during the first 6 months of 1980, which reached approximately $2 billion, was the excess purchase of oil, which surpassed by $1.2 billion the initial prediction for that period, with the aim in mind of reducing the import of crude during the last 6 months when prices are higher. He also said that Brazil's trade balance deficit this year will amount to between $1.5 and $2 billion, with exports surpassing $20 billion and imports totaling $21.5 billion.

According to the minister, the IMF believes that the economic policy being implemented by the Brazilian Government is the correct one for current circumstances, but it believes that the current salary policy with 6-month adjustments should be modified by increasing the periods for the adjustments. It also believes that the current government subsidies for exports and the agricultural sector should be reduced.

The minister also said that the Brazilian Government has not yet established goals for the annual growth of the GDP, and he said that its growth would be what can be achieved in current circumstances, but that it must not be lower than the population growth.

Finally, the minister said the Brazilian Government will not begin to implement new projects in the fields of transport and communications until it can count on the necessary resources without increasing the country's foreign debt. The other projects that are being implemented in the country's other sectors will suffer a delay due to the government's reduction of resources within the framework of the fight against inflation.

ARMY MINISTER VIEWS WEAPONS INDUSTRY, OTHER TOPICS

PY102157 Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 9 Aug pp 40-42

[Text of exclusive interview with Army Minister Gen Walter Pires by Flavio Cavalcanti, Jr--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Foreign publications charge Brazil with excessive military spending. What is the truth about this?

[Answer] I feel that it has been explained clearly enough to the people through the "note to the press" released recently by the Armed Forces General Staff and published by the newspapers on 14 June. This note, carrying sufficient data, has proved that the reports of the foreign publications are groundless. Regarding the army, I want to add some important data. Our active forces total approximately 180,000 men, that is, only .16 percent of the country's population. The army's participation in the union's budget has been considerably reduced during the past few years. In 1972, the army budget totaled 8.33 percent of the union's overall budget; in 1976, that percentage dropped to 3.86 percent; while this year it dropped to 2.87 percent. During the past 5 years, it has always been below 4 percent. These figures clearly show minimal army expenditures so that the government can channel the bulk of the resources toward the development of the country. I also want to stress that part of the budget is not used by the army in the strictly professional sector, because it is used in activities such as educational assistance and support of poor people. There are also other missions which, although being in the interest of the military, have broad implications for the country in other sectors, such as research and scientific-technological development and the construction of highways and railroads. Compared to other nations, we find that we have one of the least burdensome armies in the world; and considering the geographic area, the population and the great length of our borders, we conclude that the size of our forces is relatively small.

[Question] What is the main emphasis in your administration of the Army Ministry?

[Answer] The army has been engaged in maintaining an adequate operational level, despite the limitations of our resources due to the current situation. To this effect, in the beginning of my administration, I issued some guidelines establishing some objectives for the army, whose main important points are: To compensate for limited resources by improving the training and drills of the permanent cadres and the troops; to maintain a high level of morale among officers and privates, granting them favorable conditions to realize their professional potentials and to take care of their basic personal needs; to continue with the program of reorganizing and reequipping the army, within the country's economic and financial possibilities; to develop and stimulate projects and the manufacturing of war materiel so as to make the country progressively self-sufficient in this sector; to try and reduce as much as possible the consumption of petroleum byproducts without affecting the adequate level of operations.

[Question] Brazil will have to export a considerable amount of war materiel this year. Has the army made any special contribution?

[Answer] First of all, I want to explain that the exports of materiel and even the decision to export are not within the Army Ministry's jurisdiction. The exports are carried out according to the national policy for exports of materiel, approved by the president of the republic in 1974. The army ministry is necessarily heard when it speaks on the convenience of the exports and on regulating the national industry. Our contribution in this sector has been great.

The army, directly or through IMBEL [Industri de Material Belico--War Materiel Industry], a public company affiliated with army ministry, cooperates in the planning and manufacturing of war materiel by national industries, especially through transfer of technology, technical assistance and tests of the products' quality at the army's testing area. A large part of the exported goods have been developed by the army, in close connection with civilian industry. Our branch has elements pursuing research and development in the scientific and technological sectors; the Research and Development Institute [IPD], an organization for applied and experimental research and development; the Military Engineering Institute [IME], an organization for basic research and the education of human resources; and the testing area in Marambaia, for the coroboration of the experiments. In order to harmonize these organizations and to conduct their activities in this sector, the Army's Technological Center [CTEX] was created under my administration through a decree in October 1979. On this subject, I want to emphasize that national security and development demand that the country have a war materiel industry of high standards and productivity. On the other hand, an industry of this nature would hardly be able to survive by supplying the internal market alone. And by the way, Brazilian exports in this sector have increased greatly during the past few years.

To confirm this fact I will cite the following figures on the total exports of military materiel: from $34,788,000 in 1966, they went up to $100,782,000 in 1979; this year, as of June, they have already reached $52,659,000. The exported products include weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and supplies and spare parts, and they have been exported to several countries of America, Africa and the Middle East. A significant point is that ENGESA[Specialized Engineers Corporation] from 1974 to 1979 exported approximately 700 armored vehicles and 200 trucks. From 1978 to 1979 IMBEL increased its exports threefold; this year, as of June, it has already exported goods worth $8,246,000, which indicates a possibility of doubling the amount exported last year.

[Question] Notwithstanding the criticism of the military agreement during the Geisel government, has any effort been made for a greater rapprochement between Brazil and the United States in the field of military cooperation?

[Answer] The armies of the United States and Brazil maintain a normal friendly relationship. Between the two forces there exists the natural exchange between armies of friendly nations, which basically includes trips of military officers on various missions, especially for professional training or courses; handling of mutual interests through military attaches; and exchange of military publications and information. This exchange is about to be intensified according to recent understandings. Our army maintains an officer as Portuguese teacher at the West Point Military Academy, and probably, as of next year, he will be reinstated as liaison officer at the Command and General Staff College of the U.S. Army and will also be the editor of the Brazilian edition of the military review. The reestablishment of an apprenticeship for the Brazilian engineering officers in military organizations of the U.S. Army is also under study. The United States right now has two officers studying for 2 years at the 2nd Railroad Battalion in Araguari, and two officers studying at the Command and General Staff School, which is the best establishment for military training in our army. An exchange of cadets between the military academies of Agulhas Negras and West Point takes place every year.

[Question] Does the Brazilian nuclear program have any military purpose?

[Answer] Brazil implements its nuclear program solely on peaceful grounds, in order that in the future it can respond to the pressing need for energy and also develop applications in other fields of nuclear science, mainly in the use of isotopes in agriculture, medicine and industry. Remarks made against the Brazilian nuclear program, saying that it only or also pursues military objectives, are false and harmful to our country, because they generate distrust and insistence on establishing new safeguards and cause difficulties in attaining the transfer of technology.

CONGRESS FEARS POSSIBLE ANTI-VIDELA PROTESTS

PY121816 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The national congress is concerned over the possibility that the opposition could stage hostile demonstrations on the occasion of the formal session scheduled to welcome Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla, who will arrive in Brazil next week.

Today, Senator Itamar Franco of the Foreign Relations Committee contributed to increasing this concern by stating at the plenary session that he did not know whether the congress should pay homage to the Argentine president, since he has not been elected by his people and has ruled without the slightest concession to democracy.

Senator Humberto Lucena of the PMDB expressed his hope that President Videla will be inspired by our timid attempt at a political opening and try to reinstate democracy in his long-suffering country.

In the meantime, the Argentine Government has asked its Brazilian counterpart not to punish those who are plastering the walls of the cities with slogans and posters opposing President Videla's visit.

They asked the Brazilian Government to merely cover the writings on the wall or remove the posters. This is what is being done. The graffiti and posters had multiplied on the walls of Brasilia last weekend. They have been covered by spray paint of a different color or removed. In the meantime, nothing was done to repress these actions, which are allegedly carried out by university students.

The request of the Argentine Government is based on the belief that repression against the demonstrators could cause an upsurge of slogans and posters. They also believe that the cost of police patrols to hamper the activities of the slogan-writers and poster-plasterers will be higher than that of a few cans of spray paint.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro--Internal oil production during the first 7 months of 1980 amounted to 40.5 million barrels, an increase of 15.4 percent in relation to the same period in 1979. The Campos basin had the best results with an increase of 179 percent. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80 PY]

GOLD PROSPECTING--Rio de Janeiro, 12 Aug (LATIN)--The director of the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company (CPRM), Edison Suszczynski, said that Brazilian known and potential gold reserves are 33,592 tons and that CPRM, after 18 months of prospecting, has submitted its recommendations for gold exploitation to the Energy and Mines Ministry for approval. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1232 GMT 12 Aug 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES PLEBISCITE VOTING INSTRUCTIONS

FY121442 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT [illegible]ug 80

[Text] The government junta has issued decree law No 3465 outlining the regulations for the plebiscite which will be held on 11 September 1980. During this plebiscite, the citizenry will reject or approve the new constitution which will replace the 1925 constitution.

According to this decree law, 11 September will be declared a national holiday so that everyone will be able to vote without problems. All Chileans 18 years of age and over, including the illiterate and the blind, must participate in the plebiscite. Foreign legal residents of age [21 years] and over will also be able to vote. The only document required to vote will be the identity card.

The ballots will be printed by the Interior Ministry in a clearly legible manner on non-transparent paper. The words "yes" and "no" will be preceded by a circle and a star respectively so as to facilitate the voting of illiterate persons. The voter will be required to make a cross over the words "yes" or "no."

FREI INTERVIEWED IN BRAZIL ON UPCOMING PLEBISCITE

FY121658 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A former Chilean president, the penultimate president to be elected by the people, is in Sao Paulo, where he visited the legislative assembly.

Eduardo Frei was interviewed by the Bandeirantes press team and he spoke about the announcement of the new constitution for his country and he gave reporter (Claudio Mesias) his opinion on the plebiscite that is to be held on 11 September, when the position of the Chilean people will be known.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] We are now in front of the legislative assembly of Sao Paulo State which has just been visited by a former president of Chile, Eduardo Frei.

[Frei--in Spanish] Really, my current position is this: I was informed last night from Chile that the government has called a plebiscite regarding a new constitution.

Regarding this matter, I really cannot give an opinion regarding its text, because I do not know its contents yet, but I would like to give a very concrete opinion about it. I believe that there is a prior consideration with regard to the constitution--which, I repeat, I have not read--and this consideration is that it is going to be subject to a plebiscite. Now, I believe that if this plebiscite is implemented in the same way as the one that was held 3 years ago in January, which everyone knows about, then we believe that this plebiscite is not valid, because in our country there are no electoral rolls; they were destroyed. There is absolutely no existing electoral system. There is no electoral court and the balloting places are established by the government itself. Under these conditions I do not believe that it is possible to authentically express the will of the Chilean people. [end recording]

Discusses Human Rights

PY121659 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo--Despite refusing to answer questions about the internal situation of Chile, former President Eduardo Frei said that the human rights situation in his country is not going very well. He admitted that there has been a record of ill-treatment of political prisoners during the past few months, and he once again lauded the process of political opening in Brazil.

COURT TO PROBE DETECTIVES' ROLE IN KIDNAPPINGS

PY120336 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The government will put the information regarding the role of several detectives in recent kidnappings at the disposal of the court.

This information was released this afternoon at the court of justice by attorney (Humberto Newmann), representative of the Interior Ministry. On this occasion the ministry's representative also pointed out that no further details will be released in this regard since the latest events are being studied thoroughly.

It must be pointed out that (Alberto Echevarria), a member of the Court of Appeals, has been appointed to investigate the kidnapping of journalists Mario Romero, Guillermo Hormazabal, Cecilia Alzamora, (Nestor Romero Estrada) and Jose Jara Arabena.

UK'S PARKINSON NOTES INTEREST IN MORE TRADE

PY121856 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The British trade minister has said that there is a strong interest in his country in substantially increasing trade with Chile. This morning Cecil Parkinson participated in a roundtable meeting at the Sheraton Hotel, where ways of strengthening the economic links between the two countries were studied.

The meeting was attended by Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon, Mines Minister Carlos Quinonez, Manuel Valdes, president of the Production and Trade Confederation, Gen Ruben Schlinder, vice president of the National Copper Commission, Guillermo Elton, president of the Central Chamber of Commerce, and others.

Parkinson said that the group he is heading is interested in sellling technology for petroleum to Chile as well as coal extraction and aeronautical and telecommunications equipment. They also offer railway material and insurance know-how.

The minister pointed out that until some years ago, trade between the two nations was very lively but that it then fell off. Chilean sales to Great Britain then began to increase again and, the British minister said: We are now interested in again reaching the past volumes of trade.

BRIEFS

NEW INVESTIGATIONS POLICE DIRECTOR--Brig Gen Fernando Paredes Pizarro was sworn in yesterday as the new director general of the investigations police by the commander of the metropolitan emergency zone, Gen Carlos Morales. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Aug 80 PY]

ROYO TO SIGN CANAL BRIDGE AGREEMENT IN VENEZUELA 22 AUG

PA130109 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Official press reports issued in Caracas, indicate that Venezuela will finance the building of a bridge over the Panama Canal and that Panamanian President Aristides Royo will go to Venezuela on 22 August to sign the respective agreement for $100 million. The reports added that Royo will stay in Venezuela for only 10 hours and that he will sign an agreement with his colleague Luis Herrera Campins in which Venezuela will also participate in the financing of a highway in Panama. The foreign and public works ministers of the two countries will also participate in the ceremony to sign the agreements. President Royo and his family will then proceed for Europe on a short vacation trip.

TREATIES SEEN AS 'POLITICAL BILL' COLLECTED BY U.S.

PA121913 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 8

[Guillermo Sanchez article: "The Cherry on the 'Sundae'"]

[Text] A long time ago former Colombian President Santos said Latin American armies were "internal occupation forces." To many of us Panamanians that sounded like a situation as remote from our lives as the rings around Saturn. Now, after 12 years of revolution, we know exactly what he meant.

On the night of 11 October Panama was attacked, vanquished and brutally occupied by its own troops. They came and looted, upsetting the nation's economy and destroying the norms of civilized coexistence upon which our elders tried to found Panamanian society. They killed, jailed, disparaged, tortured and exiled every one who did not submit to their whimsical and irrational dictates and, thanks to the venality of our western neighbors, even liquidated the unyielding guerrillas [maquis] who had slipped through their fingers. Meanwhile, in a bloodless and prudently measured purge, they eliminated every officer who could possibly cast a shadow on the supreme one and--since all occupation armies need collaborators--they recruited a group of outcast professionals and politicans for the purpose of showing the world the facade of a "civil" and "national" government.

In the wake of the 16 December 1969 Zarzuela, the supreme one donned the garb of a peasant and hoarsely called the witches directly out of Macbeth to a true sabbath of demagoguery.

Cleverly exploiting that strange masochistic vien that undermines communism, and which in the end will finish it, he invited the People's Party to join the saturnalia after having kept its leaders in prison or exile for over a year. Torrijists and communists embraced, kissed each other Russian style and, also in the Russian style, pardoned each other's offenses. Like other naive people, I had always thought the Reds [nangaras] were all in favor of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Now I know they are all for dictatorships, period, everywhere in the world. Portugal's Alvaro Cunhal said it so very clearly in a fit of ire: "Even fascism is preferable to a parliamentary regime." And Eduadorean Pedro Saad said: "Anything, except a return to the horrors of a de jure state." And Souza...well.... And under the numbing light of rifles, the Reds monopolized the Panamanian politican scene for 10 years. With revolutiolary rhetoric and money they anesthesized the leaderships of student and labor organizations (if this failed, hoses were always there to persuade the unbelievers) and, most important, communism's monstruous world propaganda machine was put at the service of the regime, succeeding in convincing many unwary foreigners that this was a progressive and patriotic government. "With the right and with the left," [as published] [paragraph continues]

All this while Uncle Sam, like a rich drunk, was financing every oddblall project the supreme one and his favorites dreamed up without any moral misgivings over the handling of the funds that were so prodigiously given them. If the tears allowed us to enjoy it, the spectacle would be extremely funny: occupation forces simultaneously supported by gringos and Russians, communists and capitalists, Fidelists and Figuerists, Israel and Libya, Hanoi and Taiwan, Kim Il-song and Pinochet, Stalinists and Troskiyites, the CIA and the KGB. And the cherry on top of this sundae is Felipe Gonzalez, the author of a singular theory: Dictatorship is fatal for Spain but exceedingly good for Panama.

The trouble is that orgies, no matter how enjoyable, must be paid for sooner or later. The gringos have already sent the bill and collected: the Torrijos-Carter treaties (political account: the economic bill will be paid for by the child of the year 4000 [as published]). Very soon the other advisers of the occupation troops will send theirs.

STATUS OF PANAMA CANAL UNIVERSITY QUESTIONED

PA121552 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Aug 80 p 1

[By Carlos J. Nunez]

[Text] Protests by Panamanian university sectors, at both the level of Santa Maria la Antigua University and the state university, will be made official sometime this week over the establishment of the so-called University of the Panama Canal. This is nothing but an extension of the University of Florida, which has been operating for many years on the basis of the law of the former Canal Zone.

According to experts in these matters, they do not know what legal foundation the so-called University of the Panama Canal is using to operate in national territory since Panama has jurisdiction over the canal territory.

A high-ranking university figure told CRITICA that the name adopted for "university" is an affront because the Panamanians, who have always struggled for sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal, cannot permit the operation on the banks of the canal of a school over which Panamanian university authorities have no academic or legal control. "This is disguised colonialism," the Panamanian university expert said.

BRIEFS

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS--The new board of directors of the Panamanian Association of Business Executives took office 29 July. The president of the board is Jose Chirino R., general manager of the Pan-American Orange Crush Company. The other members of the board are: Juan A. Pascual, first vice president; Aquilino de la Guardia, Jr., secretary; Juan Blau, treasurer; Jose Reyes, assistant treasurer; Jose H. Testa, fiscal; Raul Hernandez, Juan Canavaggio, Jr. and Dario Pitti, board members. [Panama City STAR and HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 1 PA]

COLON DEVELOPMENT PLAN--Today's cabinet meeting approved the signing of a loan for implementation of the Colon development project. It will be financed with a 60 million-balboa loan from the World Bank and 70 million-balboa loan from commercial banks. The project includes expansion of the Colon Free Zone, construction of housing, restoration of Ft San Lorenzo and the Episcopal Church and a recreational park. The loan agreement with the World Bank will be signed on 7 August. [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 6A PA]

FOREIGN MINISTERS' AUGUST MEETING CANCELED

PA122153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Companero Jacinto Suarez Espinosa announced a few minutes ago that the conference of Central American foreign ministers, slated for 14-16 August here in Managua, has been canceled.

According to Companero Suarez Espinosa, he does not believe the suspension of this conference will affect the Central American countries' diplomatic relations. The acting foreign minister's statements follow:

[Begin recording] Two foreign ministries, those of Guatemala and El Salvador, announced that due to their particular domestic situations they could not attend the Managua meeting. We felt that with these two countries absent it was simply useless to try to give a Central American framework to the conference. That would have left only four countries discussing the area's problems, when the entire agenda and all the documents that were to be approved must have the area's consensus.

[Question] What topics were to have been discussed at this conference, Foreign Minister?

[Answer] The agenda was quite extensive. There were economic issues and international political problems, such as the declaration of the Caribbean as a peace zone. Another point in the agenda concerned the status of the Nicaraguan Government's properties in Central America, which are in the process of being returned. There were also a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements to be signed among all these countries. The agenda was quite extensive, which is why we had scheduled 3 days of meetings.

[Question] Will the suspension of this conference in any way affect diplomatic relations among the Central American countries?

[Answer] I do not think so, not at all. [end recording]

BELIZE

UK'S RIDLEY PAYS 1-DAY VISIT TO DISCUSS BELIZE'S FUTURE

FL130116 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Mr Nicholas Ridley, MP, minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, paid a one-day visit to Belize yesterday. He held discussions with his excellency, the governor, Mr James Hennessy, and with the honorable premier on the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute over the future of Belize.

Accompanying the minister of state was Mrs Ridley and senior Foreign and Commonwealth Office officials. The party left for Guatemala City where Mr and Mrs Ridley are to return the visit paid to the United Kingdom in July by the Guatemalan Foreign Minister and Mrs Castillo Valdez.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN, COSTA RICAN AUTHORITIES DISCUSS COOPERATION

PA121742 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1401 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Report from San Jose by Radio Reloj news director Rolando Angulo--live]

[Excerpts] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Arturo Cruz, Rafael Cordova and several Nicaraguan ministers arrived at Juan Santamaria International Airport here for a busy visit that will include meetings aimed at the signing new agreements and at expanding existing ones that will show the excellent relations that exist between the governments and people of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Sea and land communications and electronic connections between Costa Rica and Nicaragua were apparently the main topics of the conversations initiated yesterday between representatives of the two countries. President Carazo informed the Nicaraguan representatives about the so-called oil renegotiations that he discussed with the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela.

During the first working meeting the representatives of the two nations discussed the Nicaraguan debt to Costa Rican industrialists. It was noted that as a result of the Nicaraguan civil war, no adequate mechanism was secured for establishing the amount of the debt. According to the Nicaraguan representatives, their government is interested in reaching an agreement with the Costa Rican Government to pay the debt based on Nicaragua's national capabilities.

Another subject on the agenda is the possibility of Costa Rica providing advice to Nicaragua in the agricultural and livestock sector. In this regard it has been said that Costa Rica has agreed to give Nicaragua whatever assistance is necessary. In return, the Nicaraguans will give advice in fields such as cotton cultivation.

Costa Rican Public Works and Transportation Minister Rodolfo Mendez Mata has stated that the Nicaraguans have asked to be allowed to make stopovers in Costa Rica for their Nicaragua-Panama flights. According to the minister, the Nicaraguans will be authorized to do this if in return there is reciprocity with LACSA. This means that reciprocity between LACSA and LANICA of Nicaragua was discussed. LACSA wants routes north of Nicaragua. The minister also noted that the possibility of opening a new land route between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, around San Carlos, Los Chiles and other regions that at present have no communication, was also discussed.

The Costa Rican and Nicaraguan representatives also discussed the possibility of establishing car ferry services over the San Juan River. They discussed the need for a new international route between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, a ferry that would transport vehicles from Los Chiles to San Carlos and vice versa.

Ortega Speech

PA121949 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1548 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Speech by Nicaraguan junta member Daniel Ortega at National Park during presentation of plaque commemorating Costa Rica's cooperation during Nicaraguan liberation campaign--recorded]

[Text] We just visited the tomb of Costa Rican companero Rolando Carazo, who gave all he could in solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

As we meet here in Costa Rica, in this park, which has a monument to the struggle of the Central American peoples against foreign intervention; that has a monument paying tribute to the struggle of Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans and other Central American brothers who rose in arms courageously, not to make war but to defend themselves from war, abuse, aggression and foreign intervention, we find ourselves before these monuments, before the tomb of Rolando Carazo, simply to affirm the brotherhood between our peoples. We want to declare once for all that the governing junta, the national leadership of the Sandinist Front and the Nicaraguan people fought for a true and authentic democracy; that the Nicaraguan people are building that true and authentic democracy; that the Nicaraguan people feel close to their Costa Rican brothers.

Doomed to fail are the campaigns of slander by those who try to divide us; those who, handing out money supplied by the agents of Somoza, launch these slander campaigns against our revolution and try to sow distrust among the people of Costa Rica and lead them to believe that the Nicaraguan revolution is not democratic, that it is not popular. Those who try to make a political issue out of the Nicaraguan revolution are betraying the people of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the other Central American peoples. [applause] The worst of it is that they are betraying the duty of every Central American, of the information media of these countries, to fight for peace instead of stirring the fire; to fight for peace instead of Somozism, which is the attitude assumed by some sectors in Central America. [applause]

We want to reiterate to President Carazo our gratitude for the Costa Rican people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and for the support given to the Government of National Reconstruction and to our literacy campaign.

There are those who try to sow fear because on 19 July the Nicaraguan people marched in Managua to the 19 July Plaza, because the Sandinist militia marched that day. There are those who are trying to depict us as a dangerous force, as a government working toward the militarization of our revolution.

They do not talk, however, about the murder of at least five literacy teachers in Nicaragua, including young girls; they do not talk about the fact that over 500,000 Nicaraguans have been taught to read and write; they do not talk about the hatred campaign underway in other Central American countries, such as Guatemala, where criminals like Mario Sandoval Alarcon have publicly admitted working with the Somozists and who pose for photos with the Somozists in an effort to revive Somozism in Nicaragua. They do not talk about the counterrevolutionary bands of Somozists who murder our peasants and literacy teachers.

Every nation has the moral obligation to defend itself, and the Nicaraguan people are simply organizing their defense because our enemies are working to attack us. We would rather not waste our effort, because we are not spending money on this since the militias organize themselves on their own. Rather than training workers in military activities, we would prefer to dedicate all their time to productive activities. It is the counterrevolutionary activity, however, and the support the counterrevolution is getting from Somozist groups in Central America that prompts us to prepare our defense.

Let it be very clear that Nicaragua wants peace, that it struggles for peace; that Nicaragua is in solidarity with the people of Costa Rica, with the people of Central America [applause] and feels certain that it is truly contributing to the peace of Central America and the world. Such is a conquest of our people, of the people of Costa Rica and of the people of Latin America. [applause]

COMMENT ON CUBAN CONSULATE REQUEST FOR RADIO FREQUENCIES

PA102128 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 33A

[Paid advertisement of the Free Costa Rica Movement: "Cuban Communists Request Radio Frequencies in Costa Rica"]

[Text] The Cuban Consulate in our country has asked the government of the republic for one frequency to broadcast abroad and for others to be used in vehicles of that consulate.

It is strange that a representation that calls itself "commercial" should need a small fleet of vehicles with radios. Undoubtedly those vehicles will not be used for "commercial" purposes.

The representation of the Cuban dictatorship, in addition to asking for a frequency to establish contact with Cuba and other countries of the area without state control, has also asked for a UHF assignment.

This request by the so-called "Cuban consular representation" would appear to indicate that the activities of the Cuban communists in our country clearly are essentially of a political nature.

PPN PARTY OFFICES INAUGURATED; CANDIDATE SPEAKS

PA111801 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The offices of the National Progress Party [Partido Progreso Nacional--PPN] were inaugurated yesterday morning. The PPN presidential candidate is Miguel Barzuna. Here are some of Barzuna's statements:

Here is the party against which extremists will crash. The political cliques who have misgoverned Costa Rica should not be mistaken. This house which we are inaugurating today is the wall against extremism in Costa Rica. From here we will build the Costa Rica of tomorrow. Here is the leadership of this party. While the officials whom we and the people pay are engaging in politics, we are working. We will go wherever we must to keep the country in peace, work, and democracy. Our party will seek the necessary harmony so that the government and the governed, united, may achieve a more dignified and just society.

After the inauguration of the party offices in San Jose, Barzuna held a press conference. He replied to newsmen's questions by saying: Up to now the press has not given our party the importance which it deserves. They have considered that there are only two parties in Costa Rica. Today we are starting out. Hereafter we will go forward. We are making the studies for our ideological platform, which will soon be presented. The National Liberation Party is worn out. It always has the same faces. The coalition is only a group trying to collect on a political debt. Communism will smash against our party. We are against extremism.

Regarding the virtual cutoff of bank credits, he said that so long as the government is sticking its hands in the banks and the banking system becomes its petty cash fund, we cannot sustain production or even reap what we need to eat, as is the case with coffee.

Another reply by Barzuna to newsmen was: The weakness of the colon is due to low production and the drop in investments. As long as there is no change in this aspect, there is no way of solving the situation.

The worst part of the banana strike is not so much what was lost in the material sense, but the disruption of legal order in Costa Rica. And the worst thing is that even arms are involved. If the deputies do not call me to ge before the commission, I will tell the country what I know about arms trafficking in a press conference. The deputies have condemned me without hearing me and I want them to hear me out.

EL SALVADOR

FDR ESTIMATES 50,000 WORKERS TO JOIN STRIKE

PA130236 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Democratic Front, which is composed of most of the Salvadoran opposition, estimates that at least 50,000 workers will join the 3-day strike to demand a stop to the genocide by the military junta, a stop to U.S. intervention and the release of political prisoners.

CRM Support

PA121820 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] supports the call for a general strike in El Salvador. The CRM made the announcement today at a press conference announcing its total support of the nationwide strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which begins Wednesday.

In front of several newsmen, the CRM leaders denounced the maneuvers and intimidation campaigns unleashed by the Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador, which is desperately trying to halt the movement. Despite the mobilization of military units which as of today flood the streets and avenues of El Salvador, the call for a general strike remains firm. According to FDR spokesmen, the strike will be a new demonstration of the people's power against the current regime.

This station contacted Saul Villalta, United Popular Action Front spokesman within the CRM and the FDR, who referred to the main aspects of the press conference held today by that organization. Let us listen to his words.

[Begin Villalta recording] This morning the CRM called a press conference so that newsmen can convey to the Salvadoran people the position of our organization regarding the call for a strike last week by the FDR. At the moment we can say that the CRM will make public this morning its total support of the FDR's call for a 3-day strike beginning Wednesday. For us this is a new political act of the Salvadoran people which will obviously reiterate and confirm the people's support for the FDR in the strike beginning Wednesday.

The objective of this press conference has not only been to make public the support for the FDR's strike call, but also to denounce the campaign unleashed by the Christian Democratic junta against the strike in a feeble attempt to thwart it. As part of this campaign we can mention the following: In the port city of La Union the departmental commander of that city's garrison has called all the labor leaders and has warned them that if the workers support the strike called by the FDR, they will be murdered. He has openly threatened them with murder, as occurred with the 10 workers of the (Tejas Utuco) Union who were murdered by them.

At the same time in the other port city of Acajutla last week 10 companions were arrested and 2 are missing. The workers of this port have also been threatened by the Sonsonate departmental commander, warning them not to participate in the strike called by the FDR.

In the city of Chalatenango last week the army attacked a bus owner of the [word indistinct] enterprise and member of the FDR. They went to his home, machinegunned and looted it and stole his bus. The soldiers threatened the family members of this transportation official, who managed to escape from the repressive groups. On top of this, a propaganda campaign is being unleashed by the military junta calling on the people not to support the FDR's call to strike. We consider that today El Salvador is militarized. Outposts have been set up around the capital. We have learned that there are outposts on the highways leading to the interior of the country and that the people are being searched. As we see it, this is not a demonstration of force but of weakness by the Christian Democratic military junta. On previous occasions they have said that the Salvadoran people's support for the calls by popular organizations had been due to intimidation and fear.

On this occasion, the people are witnessing and are receiving appeals by the military junta not to heed the call to strike by the FDR. We consider that these are desperate measures in the face of a lack of social support for the junta, which is becoming increasingly weaker and is nearing its end. [end recording]

Public Employees' Participation

PA122157 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1848 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] In a news conference held this morning, the leaders of the General Association of Public Employees said that the public employees will join the strike announced by the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The leaders reported that more than 15,000 employees are members of this association. They added that during some meetings they have held, certain officials have promised not to enforce Decree 296 to those employees who do not show up at work on 13, 14 and 15 August. However, they added, if these measures are enforced in certain government entities, they will apply pressure so that no penalty will be applied to public employees. It was also reported that the leaders of this association will hold another news conference.

Armed Forces Readiness

PA122102 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 11

[Excerpts] "The armed forces will put all their technical and material capability into play at the proper time and wherever necessary," Defense Ministry spokesmen said yesterday afternoon, referring to the new call by the Revolutionary Democratic Front for a 3-day nationwide strike. "The army will guarantee the people's freedom to work and to travel," they added.

They reported that "immediately after the news conference by the self-styled Revolutionary Democratic Front, the FDR, the armed forces announced a meeting of the high command with the members of the revolutionary junta to analyze the situation and implement a nationwide plan."

Defense Ministry spokesmen explained that the junta will issue the necessary instructions for the armed forces to make use of their resources to neutralize any insurrection attempt or to counter any moves aimed at paralyzing the nation's productive activities. It was also said that after the meeting at the presidential palace, another meeting was held with the high command and chiefs and officers to define the actions to take.

It was finally indicated that a nationwide radio network will announce the government's decisions in the face of the new call for a national strike and the role of the armed forces to prevent street disturbances or the paralysis of vital services.

Defense Minister's Antistrike Appeal

PA122357 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Message by Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia to the Salvadoran people on 11 August 1980; place not given--recorded]

[Text] Let us have faith in the law and within this faith, let us fulfill our duty until the end--Abraham Lincoln.

I am being accompanied by Lt Col Ricardo Pena Arbaiza, infantry officer of the general staff and commander of border unit No 1; Col Nicolas Carranza Jr., artillery officer of the general staff and under secretary of defense; Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, infantry officer and chief of the armed forces general staff and Lt Col Rafael Humberto Larios, artillery officer of the general staff and director of the Gen Gerardo Barrios Military Academy.

Salvadorans: Last time we talked about the two great battles being waged in El Salvador at this moment, the domestic and the external battles. We all know about the domestic one because we are experiencing it. It is the battle for truth. The other is the external battle that certain bad Salvadorans are conducting in other countries by taking distorted reports abroad about what is actually happening in El Salvador. If those involved in this external battle are doing it out of naivete or ignorance, I truly feel that they must be forgiven. However, if they are ill-intentioned, they deserve our scorn.

This country is carrying out a historical process of changes which is undeniably worrying many here and abroad. This process has not been accepted by those who describe themselves as the ones who want to save our fatherland. On the contrary, they have criticized the process. There is a powerful reason for their rejection and criticism. This process calls for changes and deep social transformations that the Salvadorans are witnessing but which these critics are not involved in implementing. This is where the difference lies. The historical process that is occurring in El Salvador at this moment is indisputably ours and it is outside the Marxist-Leninist scheme. This is the main reason why these bad Salvadorans reject this process.

If El Salvador succeeds with this process, it will show the world that deep social changes can be made outside the Marxist-Leninist scheme. This is why they are desperate and concerned because they do not understand that we, the Salvadorans are capable of implementing a process that can change the country's life outside the Marxist-Leninist scheme.

For this reason the armed forces have not only stated this but shown it. We said it in the 15 October proclamation and we have shown it by supporting all these changes which we are sure will lead our country to a better life.

A new strike has been announced, and you, Salvadoran, don't you think enough is enough? Don't you think that this is unjust? Don't you think that so much disorder is enough? The idiosyncracies of the people are always well defined. The idiosyncracy of the Salvadorans is no exception. We, the Salvadorans, must be concerned about our country but in a decisive way. The time has come for a big decision. All Salvadorans without exception must show the world that we reject and despise Marxism-Leninism and that we want democracy.

For this reason, we must show them. How? With our attitude. Your attitude, Salvadoran, which is valuable and important. The armed forces are not demanding this from you. The armed forces are not threatening you. The armed forces are only urging you to think of your fatherland, your children and the inheritance that you will leave them. This means that we must join in a very important mission to show this to the world. How? By a positive attitude that we must promote through our work in the office, the school, the market, the clinic, the hospital, the classroom and so forth, in sum, by acting in a way that will prove that we are patriots who do not agree with imported ideologies but who want a dignified and better fatherland.

If you, Salvadoran, despite the threats to not go to work, decide, with patriotic courage, to go to work, the armed forces tell you that we will do everything possible for you to have effective security regardless of any sacrifices we have to endure. We will do everything possible for you to feel protected because that is our duty and we have the right to protect you. Trust your armed forces because they are struggling for a patriotic ideal which all the military members have decided to seek and find for the good of all Salvadorans.

Let us have profound faith in God. Let Him help us because I feel we do not deserve so many ills. We, as brothers, should not bleed ourselves to death or destroy and eliminate each other. Why can't we reflect on this? Why can't we find a just moment in which, with a profound love for our fatherland and our families, we say this is it, let us put an end to violence and follow that path of peace and tranquillity which we all want.

The personal attitude of each one of us is very important at this historical moment in El Salvador. The apathy that any Salvadoran could have had is over. It is important that all of us act to decide the future of this country and say, once and for all, that we do not want communism and that we are supporting and promoting democracy in El Salvador.

You, parent, guide your children properly. You, worker, dignify and take care of your job. You, employee, also dignify and take care of your job. You, lady in the market, your efforts will be rewarded. You, student, prepare yourself for the future. You, teacher, forge a better fatherland. You, clergyman, remind your parishioners of the respect for God. You, peasant, implement your agrarian reform. And you, comrade in arms and soldier, together with your people, defend democracy.

I repeat: We are not forcing anybody to do anything. We are simply trying to point out to you what is good for this country. But you, Salvadoran, are the one to decide our country's future. The armed forces guarantee protection for you as it is our obligation. We expect that your attitude will be to say no to communism and to seek a better future for El Salvador which we love so much.

Salvadorans, the strikes, the violence, the chaos or the hatred will not decide the future of El Salvador. Your patriotic attitude, your courage and your faith in God will decide it.

To those who want violence and power, we say look at our democratic process, which includes the elections, for the answer of the people.

Let us have faith in the law and within this faith, let us fulfill our duties until the end--Abraham Lincoln.

JUNTA PROMISES TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS

PA131235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador--The civilian-military junta has promised to hold free elections in El Salvador. However, the promise has not stopped leftist plans to hold a nationwide strike. Two of the five junta members, Ramon Avalos Navarrete [no other name heard], and Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia, said on television that the government has decided to turn over power to whoever wins it free and democratically. The date and other details of the elections have not been made public.

MEXICO INVITED TO INVESTIGATE JOURNALIST'S DEATH

PA130347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2309 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Aug (AFP)--The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry has invited the Mexican Government to investigate on its own the death of journalist Ignacio Rodriguez, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez disclosed here today. Rodriguez, 28, died last Friday while covering a clash between the army and guerrillas in a government office complex located in the northern part of the capital.

Chavez announced today that a note explaining the journalist's death has been sent to the Mexican Government along with an invitation so that, if deemed appropriate, it could send its own investigators and draw its own conclusions. The foreign minister added that the invitation has been extended to the Mexican journalists union, so that they too may come and confirm the truth of the official report.

Journalist Rodriguez died when a bullet struck his chest. According to the first reports that circulated here, his death was accidental. But other versions, mostly those circulating in Mexico, say that he was assassinated.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Chavez Mena confirmed today that the Salvadoran Government has recalled its ambassador in La Paz, Florencio Iraheta, for consultations. In a couple of days, the minister added, we will be able to make a firm decision on the future of our relations with the new Bolivian regime. The foreign minister explained, nonetheless, that relations with that country have not been broken. According to recent reports circulating even in official circles, the Salvadoran Government junta might break its diplomatic relations with the Bolivian military regime.

GUATEMALA

UK MINISTER RIDLEY ARRIVES, TALKS ON BELIZE EXPECTED

PA130241 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Aug (AFP)--Nicholas Ridley, British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo, today began their first contacts in this capital to analyze the Belizean issue, it was announced here. Guatemala and Great Britain have not resumed relations after breaking them in the wake of a conflict connected with the two countries' territorial claims over Belize.

It has been explained here that the British minister, who arrived Monday in Guatemala from Belize, is visiting here at the personal invitation of Foreign Minister Castillo. Although official circles today denied that the purpose of the Ridley-Castillo talks will be to analyze the Belizean situation, the consensus among political and journalistic circles is that that will be the main topic in the ministers' agenda.

It has been noted here that the dispute over the possession of Belize is becoming increasingly difficult for the Guatemalan Government, whose international isolation in this connection is becoming increasingly evident, while the guerrillas have intensified their activities precisely along the border with Belize.

ARMY SEIZES BELGIAN-MADE WEAPONS AFTER CLASH

PA121937 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The army has seized a sizable number of weapons following the clash with guerrillas Saturday in Colomba, Quezaltenango, an army spokesman, Marco Antonio Castellanos, has announced. Ten guerrillas were killed in the clash.

[Begin Castellanos recording] We seized various weapons, ammunition, a large quantity of foodstuffs, medicine and letters. In short, we seized all kinds of field equipment, propaganda material and material for training terrorists. [end recording]

He said part of the weapons seized were not army issue. [Begin recording] They are not Guatemalan Army issue, such as a Belgian-made (?FAL) rifle, which the Guatemalan Army has never had. This is irrefutable proof that the weapons came in from abroad, because, as I said, the Guatemalan Army has never had or used weapons of this kind. [end recording]

TAIWAN NEWSMEN TO ARRIVE FOR VISIT, TALKS

PA122046 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Newsmen from the Republic of China will arrive today in the country. About 11 newsmen will arrive this afternoon for a visit of 3-4 days with the purpose of meeting with government officials and with Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia. The newsmen plan to meet with the ministers of economy, agriculture, and foreign affairs.

HONDURAS

THOUSANDS OF SALVADORANS LODGED IN REFUGEE CAMPS

PA130254 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2127 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Aug (LATIN)--The National Refugee Commission announced today that 4,100 Salvadorans, who have fled their country because of political violence, have been lodged in several camps located on Honduran territory. The Salvadoran refugees are being aided by the Evangelical Development and National Emergency Committee, an organization financed with funds from the UN High Commissioner on Refugees. According to the report, the largest camps are located in the border communities of La Estancia and La Guardia.

NICARAGUA

CULTURE MINISTER ACCUSES U.S. MEDIA OF SLANDER

PA121814 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 12 Aug (AFP)--Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal today accused U.S. international agencies of promoting a campaign of slander or silence against his country's revolution.

Cardenal, who is in Quito, made statements by telephone today to the Bogota CARACOL network, indicating that this campaign has its origin in the fact that Nicaragua has ceased to be a satellite nation of U.S. imperialism. That is why the international agencies subject to this imperialism seek to distort the image of Nicaragua, he affirmed.

Cardenal announced that the literacy campaign initiated 5 months ago will conclude in 2 weeks, at which time it is expected illiteracy will have been eradicated. The achievements of the revolution are concealed by the international agencies in a campaign of boycott and silence, the Nicaraguan priest who maintains that his country is now sovereign and independent affirmed.

Nicaragua does not depend on any axis of power to carry out the transformations which its people demand, he said, while denying that there is a negative influence from Moscow or Havana in the process of reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Cardenal attributed the recent acts of violence in his country to Somozists whom he labeled criminals and denied that a counterrevolutionary movement really exists to overthrow the government supported militarily by Sandinism. We are certain, Cardenal said, that we will emerge triumphant despite the enemy's attacks.

Cardenal suddenly broke off the communication when a CARACOL newsman asked him about charges against the Sandinist government regarding mistreatment of Somozists.

HONDURAN AMBASSADOR RETURNS HOME FOR TALKS

PA122117 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Roberto Suazo Tome, Honduran ambassador in Nicaragua, is currently in Tegucigalpa. He has already made a report to Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso regarding good relations with Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan revolutionary government has asked the Honduran Government to guard its border with Nicaragua closely to prevent incursions by former Somoza guardsmen into this country where they have caused serious disorders and killed many people.

The Honduran Government has not permitted attacks on Nicaragua from its territory, Ambassador Suazo Tome said. He said in Tegucigalpa that he had brought a note from the Nicaraguan revolutionary junta asking the Honduran Government to investigate counterrevolutionary activities. He explained that this was in no way a protest note.

He explained the details of the trial of Rafael Pavon, a Honduran citizen sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for killing a literacy campaign teacher. This Honduran and two of his fellow countrymen participated in the assassination of teacher Georgino Andrade, whom they knifed three times and tore off his fingernails.

Suazo Tome said any Hondurans who commit crimes in Nicaragua are breaking the law and should be punished, and it is difficult to help them if they admit their crimes.

Further Report

PA122208 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Sercano Network]

[Excerpt] Roberto Suazo Tome, Honduran ambassador to Managua, has said that the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua are at a stage where explanations are being given and the possibility of a break can be discounted.

Suazo Tome has verbally reported to Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso on the latest incidents in Managua. The Nicaraguan Government has told the Honduran Government that certain former Somozist guardsmen continue to enter into Nicaraguan territory. However, the Honduran Government has not permitted and will not permit any individuals to go to Nicaragua to disrupt peace in that country, the diplomat said.

The ambassador delivered a note from the Nicaraguan junta yesterday. The note demands that certain actions carried out by the counterrevolutionaries be investigated.

'MOVING EVENT' MARKS SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR

PA091949 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A moving event of solidarity with El Salvador was held last night at the Espana Sports Stadium. Thousands of Nicaraguans who gathered at the stadium expressed their faith in the victory of the Salvadoran people.

We thank Nicaragua, not only because of the example it is giving us with regard to the struggle for liberation but also because this country represents the dawn and hope of all Central America. These were the opening words of the speech delivered by the representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] at the event of solidarity with El Salvador held at the stadium.

When we see this we know we are witnessing a genuine revolution, the FDR leader said. His speech was interrupted by thundering applause from the crowd and shouts of "if Nicaragua has overcome, El Salvador will overcome."

I feel moved, he said, when I notice that parks are being built in Nicaragua for children. I think of the children of El Salvador, who serve as targets for the National Guard at the Sumpul River on the border with Honduras. While a park is being built for children amid the rubble in Managua, our children are dying in shelters in El Salvador. The leader added that the children are organized in El Salvador. Everybody is organized in El Salvador.

The sports stadium seemed on the verge of bursting open with the overwhelming enthusiasm of the crowd which shouted and applauded heavily when the Salvadoran revolutionary speaker stressed the heroism of his people, who are sacrificing the lives of their best children in the struggle for a free fatherland and the construction of a new society, like the one Nicaragua is building now.

The leader explained that the children of El Salvador are organized under the Revolutionary Children's Movement [Movimiento Infantil Revolucionario] or Salvadoran MIR.

Solidarity must be expressed in tangible terms. We can help El Salvador by working hard and improving ourselves and by being generous and demanding in our work, Omar Cabezas said. The event of solidarity with the Salvadoran people was organized by the Committee of Solidarity With Peoples. It was headed by representatives of the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front, which is composed of the People's Social Christian Party [PPSC], the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Independent Liberal Party and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Special guests were member of the Salvadoran FDR and many internationalist companeros. Art workers from the Culture Ministry presented a tableau showing the way in which imperialism enslaves Latin American peasants until they revolt and the dawn of freedom begins.

Edgar Macias, representative of the PPSC, spoke on behalf of the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front. He made an appeal to peoples to step up their solidarity with El Salvador.

Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas spoke on behalf of the FSLN, clearly expressing the feelings of solidarity of the Nicaraguan people with the Salvadoran people. The victory of the Salvadoran people is only a matter of time, Cabezas said in a speech that drew heavy applause.

NEW NEWS AGENCY FEDERATION TO BE INSTALLED IN MANAGUA

PA120001 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The Latin American Federation of News Agencies [Federacion Latinoamericana de Agencias Noticiosas--FELAN] will be installed within the next few days in this capital. This was reported today in circles of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists.

The FELAN, which was recently established, will start operations during the fifth meeting of the coordination committee of the nonaligned countries news agencies' pool which will begin its sessions in Managua on 18 August.

The FELAN is part of an agreement signed by representatives of Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Jamaica last year during the previous pool meeting held in Belgrade. A document signed on that occasion stated that the FELAN goal will be to encourage the growth and development of the established agencies as well as to promote the creation of new news organs in Latin America.

A commission made up of Cuba, in its position as a member of the nonaligned movement, as well as Mexico and Venezuela as observers, will draft the statutes and all matters related to the creation of the FELAN. This task has already been carried out so the meeting will be held to launch the federation.

The FELAN will strengthen the international flow of information in the region to other areas of the world as well as the ties of the Latin American agencies with the pool of the nonaligned movement.

BRIEFS

OPEC GEOTHERMAL RESEARCH DONATION--OPEC has pledged to donate $1.5 million to Nicaragua for geothermal research. The delivery will be made through the Latin American energy organization. The donation will cover the cost of studies on thermal sources in Nicaragua. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 80 PA]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

TREATY ESTABLISHING ALADI SIGNED IN MONTEVIDEO

PY121555 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1531 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The 1980 Montevideo treaty was signed at noon today at the legislative palace. This treaty gives birth to the Latin American Integration Association [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion--ALADI].

Paraguayan Named Head

PY121412 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1350 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] now has its new secretary general. The meeting which just ended at the Victoria Plaza Hotel has appointed the current Paraguayan representative to the permanent executive committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] Julio Cesar Schupp as ALADI's first secretary general.

VENEZUELA

CALDERON SEEKS NO OIL PRICE HIKES BEFORE 1981

PA130253 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 12 Aug (AFP)--Crude oil prices will remain unchanged until the end of 1981 if market conditions do not change either, Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon indicated here today.

Traditional international buyers reportedly have surpluses in their reserves which they are using up while exerting pressure to make current oil prices drop. According to Calderon, there is no indication at present the the oil price will increase before 1981. The occasional or spot market has already registered a reduction in demand and prices. Current spot market prices are $3 or $4 below oil sold under contract.

MEXICO

CASTANEDA HINTS AT POSSIBLE BREAK WITH EL SALVADOR

PA120446 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0508 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 10 Aug (EFE)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda tonight said that his country is not contemplating breaking relations with El Salvador but that "all possibility exists."

He made this statement at the international airport in this city upon receiving the remains of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez Terrazas, murdered in San Salvador on Friday.

Castaneda said that a break in relations is a difficult matter to decide but that everything will depend on "how things unfold" in the Central American country. "A compatriot and a newsman was killed by a bullet while he was fulfilling his duty," Castaneda told more than 100 newsmen who gathered at the presidential hangar where Rodriguez Terrazas' remains were taken.

The foreign minister added that he has not received an official report [as received] on the circumstances in which the newsman, who was a correspondent of the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, the magazine PROCESO and the newspaper EL NORTE, was killed in El Salvador.

Castaneda said that everyting "seems to indicate that it was not an accident," and that he will demand a full explanation on the incident. He added that the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador had already sent a full report on how Ignacio Rodriguez died.

UNESCO-SPONSORED HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING HELD

FL111139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting on the new human rights will be the main topic to be discussed by various specialists from 12-15 August in Mexico City, it was announced by the Mexican Foreign Office. The meeting will be sponsored by UNESCO and will discuss communications, peace and development, among many related to the right of solidarity, as well as the right to a healthy and balanced environment and common enjoyment by all mankind. The meeting will be opened Tuesday by Mexican Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

CUBA

GOVERNMENT DENIES NEGOTIATING WITH VENEZUELA ON REFUGEES

PA120442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0324 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Havana, 11 Aug (EFE)--The reports on the existence of negotiations between the governments of Cuba and Venezuela regarding the Cuban refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital are false, Cuban official sources told EFE.

A newspaper in Caracas recently reported the appointment of a Venezuelan-Cuban joint commission to study the situation and that a commission had been formed in Baghdad, when high-level delegates from both countries met on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

The Cuban delegates were, according to the newspaper, Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and Pedro Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; and the Venezuelans, Leopoldo Castillo, COPEI international relations secretary, and Cesar Rondon Lovera, Venezuelan ambassador to Cuba, who was recalled from the diplomatic mission for consultations. Rondon Lovera afterwards made some statements in Caracas referring to those conversations, indicating that the situation was improving regarding the bilateral relations between the two countries.

However, Cuban official sources have categorically denied to EFE the existence of those conversations and, of course, the appointment of the joint commission mentioned by the newspaper in Caracas; on the other hand, Ambassador Rondon Lovera has not.

The same Cuban sources said that no agreement was reached in Baghdad. However, they do admit that they met casually and as a matter of protocol and added that the situation regarding the refugees has not changed. In other words, there have not been any more negotiations.

JAMAICA

PATTERSON MEETS WITH VISITING DPRK VICE PREMIER

FL122050 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] North Korea's Vice Premier Kim Tu-yong ended a brief visit to Jamaica today. Mr [Kim] Tu-yong arrived in Jamaica yesterday from Cuba and (?has) held talks with Jamaica's Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson. [Words indistinct] develop special relations with Jamaica and briefed Mr Patterson on North Korea's efforts towards reunification with South Korea.